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CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY
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Strait Settlements, Malay States, &
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S I L I C A T E D
C A R B O N F I L T E R S
W I T H M O V A B L E B L O C K S

P U R I F Y I N G D R I N K I N G W A T E R

A Shipment of these Filters in three useful sizes has just been received by the Undersigned.

A. S. W A T S O N & C O .
L I M I T E D .
T H E H O N G K O N G D I S P E N S A R Y .

Hongkong, 1st May, 1886. 122

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS
Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed to "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be discontinued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 19TH, 1886.

The telegraph of the *Ceylon Observer* giving the basis of the settlement of the difficulty with China arising out of the British annexation of Upper Burma is very much fuller than that which Reuter sent him direct. All the information vouchsafed in that brief message—though it only came from Shanghai—was that an Anglo-Chinese Convention had been signed in Peking recognizing British rule in Burma. We are now told that a Convention has been signed at Peking providing for the continuance of the diplomatic Missions from Burma to China. The Chinese Government also agreed to the establishment of British rule throughout Burma, and has promised to encourage the development of trade, which will be regulated by a special Convention. A Commission for the delimitation of the frontier will be appointed. It was desirous, of course, to have the question settled, but whether the settlement arrived at can be regarded as satisfactory is a matter that will admit of discussion. The Chinese Government, it will be remembered, alleged that the Emperor had suzerainty rights over Upper Burma, that its monarch was a vassal of the Dragon Throne, and they also put forward a claim for a rectification of frontier involving the cession of Burma and a large strip of territory lying between Burma and the Shweli river. There were great, if not insurmountable, objections to the cession of Burma, and if we are not mistaken the Chinese Government did not care for frontier concessions that did not advance Chinese borders to the banks of the Irrawaddy.

Lord Rosebery has staved a middle course: he has recognized the Emperor KWANG-SOO's claims to suzerainty, while the Chinese Government have recognized the actual rule of the Empress VICTORIA, as successor to the Lord of the White Elephant. No doubt the late Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs thought that England might well be content with the substance if China was willing to accept the shadow. But the question arises how far this suzerainty is regarded as a shadow at Peking, and whether its concession is not likely to seriously damage British prestige in the Celestial Empire. In what character are the decennial Missions from Manchuria to be received at Peking? The King of Burma sent a large Embassy bearing tribute of considerable value. Will the Indian Government do likewise? The Burmese Envoy was treated with scant courtesy as the representatives of an inferior. Will the British representatives be expected to make the *Ko-to-wu?* A cession of territory would, in our humble opinion, have been vastly preferable, or even the payment of a considerable sum in bullion as purchase money. It may be argued, of course, that the formal recognition of British rule in Upper Burma by the Son of Heaven will tend to disconcert sedition and to quench the hopes of the princes of the dethroned house of Alompra. Whether it will have this effect or not remains to be seen. At present dacoity is extremely rife in Burma.

The *Shen-pao*, referring to the difficult navigation of the Peiho, says that although the water in the Peiho river has risen considerably on account of the frequent rains last summer, the light steamers still sail down the river. These steamers, which draw 11 feet of water, are obliged to anchor at a place called Wo-Jah-Joi and cannot come and go at pleasure. The sandbanks which lie across the river are said to be getting higher and higher daily. Since the Peiho is so difficult for navigation, the Chinese are compelled to pay a toll. This is a matter which should claim the attention of the officials.—We are glad to see our native contemporaries urging official attention to this important matter.

and the country generally is in a disturbed condition. But it is nothing more disorganized than the provinces of British Burma were for some years after their conquest, and we have never entertained any doubt of the gradual but complete establishment of order and security in Upper Burma. The engagement of the Chinese Government to encourage the development of trade overland and to enter into a Convention making provision for the regulation of this trade is more satisfactory. The Regulations for the overland trade will doubtless follow pretty closely those of those concluded with France for the regulation of the trade with Tonquin. The Chinese Government are evidently well satisfied with the agreement arrived at, and it is certainly worth something to promote a good understanding with them, but it is to be feared that the full significance of the sacrifice made to Celestial vanity has not been sufficiently understood. The Authorities at Peking would scarcely have been willing to waive the claim advanced by them to Bhamo had they understood the concession now made by the British Government to mean nothing and the despatched Tributary Mission to be a farce. In these latter days the Chinese Government have developed a great care for their prestige and a jealousy for the preservation of ancient rights which only a new sense of suddenly acquired strength could have been.

The delivery of the French mail was begun at 11.5 past yesterday morning.

By the French mail steamer *Melbourne*, from Shanghai, there arrived here yesterday Signor Vito Finzi, late Italian Consul at Shanghai, en route for Singapore.

The Agents (Messrs. Karberg, & Co.) inform us that the China Shipper's Mutual Soc. N. C.'s steamer *Kaisan* from London, left Singapore yesterday for this port.

The Government of Cochin-China is, according to the *Espanol*, engaged in the consideration of means for giving to that colony a currency of state instead of the fluctuating goods.

The rivers up country, writes the *Tientsin Mercury*, are now navigable, and prices for imports are daily rising; more life is especially sprung up in Manchurian goods.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* of Peking mentions that the city was on the qui vive on account of the dinars to be given on the 4th August by Prince Chien to the Foreign Minister.

Messrs. Charles Scribner and Sons announce a new illustrated monthly periodical, *Scribner's Magazine*, which will appear probably with the New Year. The editor is Mr. E. L. Burlingame, son of the late Auson Burlingame, United States Minister to China.

From Peking, under date of the 7th instant, we learn that the beginning of October has been fixed for the ratification of the settlement of the Kwang-tung and Tonquin frontier question—We presume by this is meant the Franco-Chinese Treaty regulating the overland trade between China and Tonquin.

M. Constant, the new French Minister to China, accompanied by M. Adolphe Constant and Mme. Constant, arrived here yesterday by M. Brisseau, Military Attaché, and Madame Willemski, Commercial Interpreter and M. Le Duven, Private Secretary to M. Constant.

The Duke of Northumberland gave a garden party at Sirva House on the 15th July to the Colonial and Indian visitors exhorting in England for the Exhibition. Wodehouse was represented by Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Wodehouse, Sir George and Lady Bowen and Misses Bowen, Mrs. Barson, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Malley, Mr. and Mrs. T. Jackson and Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Bellis.

Says the *Shahzhi Courier*:—We have on good authority that two attachés of the Chinese Legation in the United States have been discharged from their positions because they have got into the hands of the English. The attaché is the well-known Yang Wing. When they received their notice of dismissal they were told by His Excellency Chang that until their "tails" were renewed they must not expect "tails" for wages.

The *Canton Advertiser* of the 11th inst. says:—Yesterday morning a Chinese man, who is said to be a native of Canton, offered his services at Shanghai and offer a silk pony for sale as his. The Chinaman went out of that shop with such rapidity that sparks almost flew out of the ends of his extremities. No wonder the Chinese butchers can undersell the foreign meat killers. Where is our Inspector of Markets? He has been sent to the Chinese shop referred to above since it was started some months ago, and it is probable he visits the Chinese shops just as infrequently.

The *Shen-pao* says that according to an Imperial Decree issued on the 6th August the Manchu General Ching Shun, who has distinguished himself in the recent victories over the rebels in Szechuan, is the well-known Yang Wing.

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A strange rumour is current in the capital with regard to Kim, the Korean refugee, under detention in Yokohama. It is said that as he is unable to return to the United States and, as there is no hope of his obtaining the money, the government have decided to remove him on the 5th instant to the Bonin Islands. The rumour, however, is incredible for several reasons, and requires confirmation. At any rate, as he has been a little indisposed of late he cannot be removed at an early date, even if the government have decided to take so strange a course.

The Agricultural and Commercial Department, being anxious to introduce the manufacture of lines in this country, in order to stop the importation of the foreign article, despatched some time ago Messrs. Yoshida and Yokozawa, two engineers from England and France to investigate the lines in India and to purchase the machinery for the manufacture of that description of goods. These two gentlemen have returned to the country with a perfect knowledge of the trade, the necessary machinery and two English and one French expert in the business, and have been appointed superintendents of the works of the Oren Linea Factory, which has been lately established with a capital of £100,000, of which 80,000 was furnished by the Japanese Government, and another £20,000 by the Bank of Asia. A trial of the machinery was made on the 24th ultimo and was found to be most satisfactory. Business will be commenced very soon.

SIR HARRY S. PARKES MEMORIAL FUND.

A meeting of the General Committee in connection with the above was held in the Board room of the New Oriental Bank on the 18th July. Sir Rutherford Alcock K.C.B., in the chair.

The Rev. E. Lipascom, hon. secretary, read the following report of the Executive Committee:

The Executive Committee, appointed at a meeting of subscribers to the Sir H. S. Parkes Memorial Fund, have had much consideration of the form of proposed memorial, and take such other steps as might be required to carry out the contemplated objects in the formation of a memorial kind, have to report that several meetings have taken place in the internal, and communications have been addressed to the several Chambers of Commerce in China and Japan, asking for co-operation, to which no definite answer has yet been received. The funds required for the erection of this memorial, however, have been collected, and the sum will be soon amount to £4,000. Your committee have felt justified in taking various preliminary steps to prepare the way for some final decision of the general committee and subscribers on two directions. They first ascertained if it was possible to obtain an eligible site for a bust or mural tablet in St. Paul's Cathedral, and they are happy to report that the cathedral authorities are pleased at the disposal of a site in the crypt in close vicinity to similar memorials of distinguished men in art, science, and literature, and near the remains of Nelson and Wellington.

"Having obtained this end, the next step followed of determining what would be the most suitable form for the Memorial to be erected on this site, after some communication with Mr. Brock, an architect, who had designed a number of monuments of a similar character, they came to the conclusion that a design for a bust set in an architectural entablature, and with space below for a few lines recording the eminent services of the deceased, would be the most effective memorial. The design furnished at their desire by Mr. Brock is that which the committee would recommend for adoption, and is herewith presented. This can be executed at an estimated cost of £200, and will be suitable for the coloured marble, and erection of the architectural portion, but the whole not to exceed the sum of £300 as stated in the accompanying letter from Mr. Brock.

With reference to the surplus, say £150, to the fund now collected, your committee suggest that it might very fitly be employed in mural tablets or busts to be placed in the cathedrals of Hongkong and Shanghai, the seats of his ecclesiastical, political, and literary labours in Japan, where Sir Harry received Mr. Gladstone's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for nearly twenty years."

"6th July, 1886."

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK (Chairman).
The chairman placed before the members the following resolution, that "that the report of the Executive Committee notes with interest that the said committee be authorized to carry the recommendations into effect, and that the erection of the memorial be entrusted to Mr. Brock on the terms specified above, with an inscription similar to one now presented."

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M. steamer *Natal*, from Marseilles 18th July, with the London mail of the 16th ideal, arrived here yesterday morning. The enclosed telegrams taken from Ceylon papers—

THE NEW MINISTER.

LONDON, 25th July.
At a Conservative-meeting held in the Carlton Club, Lord Salisbury confirmed the promise of Lord Hartington to support the Irish policy of the new Government. His Lordship said he hoped the settlement of Ireland would be a lasting one; he was resolved on a meeting of Parliament to proceed immediately with Supply. Parliament would be adjourned in the autumn till January.

LONDON, 26th July.
Mr. Chamberlain endorsed Lord Hartington's promise to support Lord Salisbury's Irish policy.

LONDON, 26th July.
Lord John Manners, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Sir Edward Bulwer, Attorney-General; Mr. Bates Postmaster-General; Mr. Plunket, Chief Commissioner for Works; and Mr. Balfour, Secretary for Scotland.

LONDON, 31st July.
Lord Crewe has been appointed Lord President of the Privy Council.

LONDON, 2nd August.
Lord Salisbury has now overthrown all difficulties and succeeded in completing the new Cabinet. Sir Richard Cross has been appointed Secretary of State for India; Mr. G. J. Elphinstone, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Sir F. A. Stanley has been appointed President of the Board of Trade. Earl Cadogan has been appointed Lord Privy Seal but will not have a seat in the Cabinet.

LONDON, 3rd August.
Mr. C. R. Ritchie has been appointed President of the Local Government Board; Sir James Ferguson, First Lord of the Admiralty; Sir G. G. Grey, Under-Secretary for India; Sir W. D. Conner, Under-Secretary for the Colonies; Mr. W. Jackson, Financial Secretary to the Treasury; Hon. Henry S. Northcote, Financial Secretary to the War Office; Mr. Gilbert, Assistant Parliamentary Counsel.

LONDON, 4th August.
Mr. Edward Clarke has been appointed Solicitor-General.

NEW PEERS.

LONDON, 5th July.
The following have been raised to the Peerage:—Sir T. Brassey, Sir Arthur Basford, Mr. J. G. C. Hamilton, late Member for Southern Lancashire, and Sir Henry Thring.

THE "TIMES" ADVOCATES BIMETALLISM.

LONDON, 3rd August.
The Times, in an article, advocated an inquiry into bimetalism and says that the financial position of the Bank of England is forcing the question of its front. The article believes that there will be a Royal Commission on the currency crisis before six months.

NOSE BOMB FROM RUSSIA.

LONDON, 2nd August.
O'Donnell Ross has declared that the Irish dynamiters are making active preparations for renewing operations in England.

BELFAST AND THE MILITARY.

LONDON, 4th August.
Belfast continues in a state of ferment and the military there have been strongly reinforced.

INDIANS AND COCONUTS.

LONDON, 4th August.
The Mayor of Cork entertained about 100 Indians and Colonial guests at a grand banquet.

DEATH OF THE ABBE LIZET.

LONDON, 1st August.
Obituary.—The Abbé Lizet.

BULGARIAN AFFAIRS.

SOFIA, 31st July.
The Bulgarian Government has appointed delegates for the revision of the organic Statute.

THE SWISS ARMY.

GENEVA, 29th July.
Ahmed Monkar shortly returns here prior to taking command of the Turkish army on the Alpine frontier.

CHINA, BURMAH, AND THIBET.

LONDON, 29th July.
A Convention has been signed at Peking providing for the continuation of the diplomatic Mission from Burmah to China. The Chinese Government also agrees to the establishment of British rule throughout Burmah and has promised to encourage the development of trade, which will be regulated by a special Convention.

A commission for the delimitation of the frontier will be appointed.

The Mission to Thibet will be countermanded owing to the opposition of the Government apprehending local difficulties.

Finally, the Chinese Government engages to promote trade between India and Thibet.

ROME, 3rd August.

The Pope has informed the diplomatic body that a Monsignore Agnelli has been appointed to the Legation of the Holy See at Peking under the title of Apostolic Delegate. The Chinese Minister in London will also represent China at the Vatican: The recall of the French Ambassador at the Vatican is expected.

COLONEL SLADEN KNIGHTED.

LONDON, 1st August.
Colonel Sladen, of the Burma Commission, has been knighted.

COLONIAL APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, 29th July.
Mr. Fleming (Attorney-General in Ceylon) is appointed Colonial Secretary of Natal.

BEAUTIFUL CATASTROPHE AT TINNEVELLY.

MADRAS, 23rd July.
The Hindu thatched Theatre at Tinnevelly was burnt down at midnight on Monday. There were seventy deaths and sixty persons were injured. It is believed to be due to incendiary. Between four and five hundred persons were present. The door was closed, and in the case of the Sunderland disaster.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From "Massa's Gazette & Co's Register")
August 16th.
Barometer—9 a.m. 30.760
Barometer—1 p.m. 29.703
Barometer—4 p.m. 29.675
Thermometer—8 a.m. 62°
Thermometer—9 a.m. 62°
Thermometer—1 p.m. 59°
Thermometer—4 p.m. (Wet bulb) 59°
Thermometer—8 p.m. (Wet bulb) 58°
Thermometer—Maximum (Wet bulb) 63°
Thermometer—Minimum (over night) 58°

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Thermometer—8 p.m. (Wet bulb) 58°
Thermometer—Maximum (Wet bulb) 63°
Thermometer—Minimum (over night) 58°

elevation on the Praya side will be such as its present appearance gives no idea of. In the first place the block will be wider when the verandahs or colonnades are finished, than there will be three times over. The main entrance will consist of a wide arch, and each of these will be surmounted by a cupola. The building occupies a rectangular plot of ground running from the Queen's-road to the Praya, with a frontage of 120 feet on either of those thoroughfares, and of 223 feet along the Praya. The building is to be about the finest structure erected for business purposes in the Far East. While great thought and care have evidently been lavished on the details and decoration, every provision has been made for the comfort of the staff. The building is to be a most imposing addition to the public buildings of Hongkong, and will add much to the offset of the harbour frontage of the town.

HONGKONG.

Most of the chief events in Hongkong during the past week have been of a criminal character, and the Police Courts and Coroners have been busy. A Frenchman named Pichot has been charged with assault and threatening the life of a woman whom the evidence showed he had been systematically torturing and preying upon. The first trial of the Praya side entrance is under another main granite portico this time, the former massive arch, over the main entrance, having been removed.

The above description answers pretty nearly all the leading external features of the edifice, and the interior calls for something more than a passing notice. To obtain an idea of the size and capacity of the building it is necessary to go inside and wander over the rooms and corridors it contains.

A visit of that kind shows that great piles of wood are laid out most elaborately to meet every want of an institution, and the building is to be a perfect model for a large extension of its business.

The leading feature of the interior is, of course, the main office. This is entered either from Queen's-road or the Praya. From Queen's-road the portico above alluded to leads into it direct by ascending a few steps, and passing two massive folding doors. From the Praya side the entrance is under another main granite portico this time, the former massive arch, over the main entrance, having been removed.

The building is to be a masterpiece of engineering and workmanship, and is to be a credit to the man who has planned it. The main office is to be a square room, 120 feet by 120 feet, with windows in the doors in octagonal form, and roundels in the sides, admitting light through antique stained glass windows. It is supported on Norman arches by thick massive pillars, the central part of which is composed of Hongkong granite, and this is flanked on either side with a column of polished red Aberdeen granite, which has been brought from the neighbourhood of the city of Aberdeen. The windows are to be of the same size as those in the doors, there being a large window in the centre, a height of over a dozen steps, and through a wide, handsome corridor which passes along the centre of the building. The main office occupies the whole of that square block which the dome surrounds, and it is open from the floor to the lantern of the dome, a height of 100 feet. One cannot fail to admire the noble proportions of this office, and the beauty of its interior.

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that since the Franco-Chinese War the revenue has run short on account of the necessity imposed on the Government of buying arms and ammunition, building gunboats, and constructing forts and other defense works. The estimated deficit is upwards of three million dollars, which is the amount of contribution to be sent to Peking and the rest on the Foreign Loans. The best way of meeting this deficit is for the Chinese to lend the money to the Chinese Government, when by that means the interest will not go to outsiders but remain in China. Interest will be given on the loan at the rate of from three to four per cent, which will be paid yearly. The capital is to be repaid after the foreign loans have been paid off, but no date is fixed. The amount to be paid off, and the interest, stamped with the seal of the Imperial Treasury and the Salt Commissioner, will be given for the subscriber to hold. The wealthy citizens are asked to come forward and embrace this favourable offer, those who can afford it with their several tens of thousands and others with their thousands of dollars.

Unfortunately, like Diogenes, the native capitalist is not to be found.

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TIENTSIN.

3rd August.

Heavy rains lately have caused strong freshets in the river, and inundations are threatened; indeed a considerable area of the country between Tientsin and Tungchow is already under water. A great deal of the land is brought down and the bottom of the river is visible for the surface, so that the steamers cannot reach the shore. One cannot wade at the trouble caused by the Yellow River when a one-horse affair like the Pekin bafus all attempts to restrain it within its banks.

Matters political are quiet at present, no foreign Minister or Admiral having recently passed through.—*Daily News* Correspondent.

JAPAN.

TOKYO.

The Tokyo *Nichi Nippon* of the 6th inst. contains the following interesting note:—"In our issue of the 24th ult., we stated that His Imperial Majesty the Emperor gave audience, on the 10th ult., to the Honorable Sir Francis Mitchell-Plunkett, and requested him to convey to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales His Majesty's wish to present the Grand Cross of the Chrysanthemum to His Royal Highness. Information now reaches us that the Emperor, on the same occasion, intimated his intention of commissioning H.H. Prince Komatsu to convey the Order to His Royal Highness, and present it to the Prince of Wales. We also learned that the Prince of Wales has replied, expressing his pleasure at becoming the recipient of the highest honour Japan has to bestow, and also his satisfaction that it should be placed in his hands by such a distinguished Envoy as Prince Komatsu."

We observe (says the *Japan Mail* of the 6th inst.) that the Honorable Sir Francis Mitchell-Plunkett and Mr. E. Satow, H.B.M. Minister to Siam, paid a visit a few days ago, to the Ashio copper mine, situated in the province of Fukui. There and Shibasawa, who had engaged me to make preparations for the comfort of their visitors, cooks, table utensils, and so forth having been obtained from the Seiyoken in Tokyo. The hill sides were illuminated with coloured lanterns by way of welcome to Sir Francis and his companion, and the effect is described as very happy. An interesting feature of the entertainment was a party of miners, who were the miners; a dance which is said to have been given to Mr. Satow. Sir Francis was all over the world inspecting even the shafts which were furthest underground. The conduct of the enterprise at present is marked by great energy. About six thousand people are employed in the mine and the smelting works. Among this large number there is not one foreigner, nor do the methods employed show any want of good assistance.

YOKOHAMA.

A foreigner named Mitchell, proprietor of the British Hotel, a four-story house, died last night at Yokohama. Several others among the Chinese and Japanese also took place in the foreign settlement on the 5th inst. The disease

is most virulent in Matsugasaki and neighbouring streets. In Matsugasaki alone from Ichibō-cho to Sanchō-cho, there were on the 18th ult. 18 cases. Seven are also reported from Ota-machi-cho.

We regret to record the death from cholera of Mr. Arthur John Lee, a clerk in the employment of Messrs. Walsh, Hall & Co. Mr. Lee

was seized very suddenly by illness on Monday evening, the 2nd inst., and was at once taken to residence where he was attended by Dr. Van der Horst. In the early morning of Tuesday, he died the next morning at half past two o'clock.

Mr. Lee was only twenty years of age, and of French extraction, and had not been long in Yokohama, whether he came from

the Foreign Legation or not.

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The term of sentence is calculated to testify to the leniency of the treatment of the people from afar. It is said that similar manifestations of remorse from the Macrusses will be presented by other native merchants.

